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### The Rescue of Broadway.

We cannot refrain from a little selffelicitation at the prompt and generous recognition vouchsafed to our course in regard to the proposed Broadway tunnel. This on the part not only of the whole admit British manufactures free of duty mercantile public, but also of the press of the city, with perhaps a single conspicuous and significant exception.

It is not too much to say that in one brief week the well-established and whole of the surplus of British manuthoroughly organized plans of the rapid transit people have been completely up- tries, Mr. Chamberlain's plan would be set by THE SUN and may now be regarded as abandoned.

The shallow tunnel will not be dug. The deep tunnels will be pierced. It may be they will not be pierced by the Interborough corporation now dominant in all transit save that of the surface roads, but two or more rapid transit roads will be constructed throughout the length of Manhattan Island, and that in the near future. And they will be real tunnels, disturbing no property interests, incurring no interminable damage suits, interfering at no point with the existing traffic, and so constructed as to be of a maximum efficiency and comfort.

We congratulate the merchants on their escape from an assessment of from ten to twenty millions levied by the high and inevasible hand of the new law of eminent domain which is implied in a municipal charter to tear up the public highways.

#### The Prospects of Mr. Chamberlain's Plan.

It is evident that the leaders of the Unionist coalition have agreed for the present to disagree concerning Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S plan of preferential trade. A dissolution of Parliament will therefore not take place before next autumn, and may perhaps be deferred until the ensuing spring.

Meanwhile, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is pushing his campaign against the Free Traders with characteristic energy. He no longer confines himself to the promise of appraise values and magical power to applying to old age pensions the funds | make them enduring. Take the manusecured by duties on food products im- | facture of bicycles. A bicycle trust was ported from foreign countries. He finds formed. The prospects were gorgeous, that workingmen are not consoled for but the demand for bicycles decreased. the probable necessity of paying an How would the Government have proextra cent or two cents for a loaf of tected the stockholders? How can the bread by the assurance that they will Government give any shares " a value get five shillings a week if they live to be that will endure through competition." 65 years old. He has, accordingly, put | unless it guarantees them itself? Man- | can courts we will give an account of a forward other inducements. He now ufacturers and business men in general tells the workingmen that wages will be ought to write Governor CUMMINS. sure to rise with prices, and that, conse- What is the secret of giving to stocks, or mently the additional cost of bread will to the properties against which they not be felt. Workingmen, however, are are issued, a value that will endure by a player of the stage name of ALFRED France, and the latter country will remain under the quite too shrewd not to see that if wages are increased, the cost of manufactured articles will be correspondingly aug- curred to Mr. Cummins that prosperity Robertson, the distinguished actormented, and that to this extent Great is the great inflater? A Government manager. In 1901 Mr. ROBERTSON en-Britain will be disabled for competing that could prevent prosperity, a Populist | gaged KENDRICK for "a leading juvenile | French Revolution, the close of the Colowith her rivals.

So far as the employers of labor are concerned, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN may se- flated stock values." duce a few of them to subscribe for campaign expenses by promising that they shall be specially protected under the new tariff. But protected where? Obviously, in the United Kingdom only. What British manufacturers want is a Mr. Chamberlain will deprive them of, argument put forward by some of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S supporters is that only for a brief period will the British proletariat have to pay an additional cent or two for a loaf of bread, because, at no useful advertisement, no doubt. distant day, colonial breadstuffs will suffice to meet the wants of the United Kingdom, and, as they will pay no duty, is to become of the millions of toilers who are already on the verge of starvation? They may not live to reach the Promised Land.

On the other hand, it is perfectly true thereby bind the Colonies to her with the ties of material interests, no further attainable. Mr. Chamberlain seems to able and conclusive. Suppose, however, that his opponents should take the bull by the horns, and reply that, sooner than starve the toiling millions of Great Britain, they are ready to let the Empire go. If the choice lies between a Zollverein and the dismemberment of the British Empire, let the Empire be dismembered. That is practically the answer made by Mr. AUSTIN TAYLOR, a Conservative Member of Parliament for a Liverpool constituency.

Mr. TAYLOR has declared under his signature that "the one thing to which I will not willingly be a party is the placing of the food of our densely crowded population in one scale and the Empire in the taxing the loaf of bread and allowing the Colonies to set up for themselves, he is willing to be called a "Little Englander." Some of the wisest of British statesmen and economists have been Little Englanders. Lord BEACONSFIELD saw that nies," he wrote in 1852, "will be independent in a few years, and are a millstone round our necks." James Mill, also an anti-imperialist, and Sir George

"Government of Dependencies," ridiculed the idea of there being any glory derived from an extensive colonial emfire. Did the dismemberment of the British Empire in 1783 redound to the detriment or to the benefit of the Anglo-Saxon race? Is there not good reason to believe that British manufacturers have sold far more to the independent United States than they would have ever sold to the American Colonies had these remained dependent? What harm would it do the United Kingdom if the Dominion of Canada and the Australian Commonwealth should become politically independent in name, as they already are in fact? If we may judge from our own experience, both of those great depend-Readers of THE SUN leaving the city can have the | encies would thrive as separate political entities.

Moreover, it is too late for the creation of a genuine Zollverein between the mother country and her Colonies. A genuine Zollverein would be one which, products and raw materials of the Colonies to the mother country duty free, and which, on the other hand, should to the Colonies. Then, if the Colonies could forthwith supply all of the breadmoreover, they were able to take the factures now experted to foreign counpracticable. None of these conditions at present exists or is within eyeshot. Both Canada and Australia have manufactures of their own, and they will not permit these to be destroyed by British competition.

### Cummins and Caveat Emptor.

The Hon. ALBERT B. CUMMINS, Governor of Iowa and head of the Iowa Ideal school, views overcapitalization with alarm. In a speech made at Davenport to the bankers' associations of Iowa and Illinois he proposed that the Government protect the buyer of stocks:

" The Government should protect society in the things in which it cannot protect itself. We have a right to demand that it protect us in the matter of wrongly inflated stock values. I do not mean that the Government should see that the stock values of these overcapitalized companies remain steady, but I do think that the Government should see to it that these stocks are founded upon values reason ably fair and enduring. There is no man, no matter how conservative, whose business is not affected by the rise and fall of the existing inflated securities. In legislating to protect the country in this direction there might be some conflict between the powers exercised by the national and the State governments, but this difficulty could be overcome. The easiest form of legislation would be the restriction of the issue of stock certificates to the values represented by them. They should at least have a value that would endure through

Evidently Mr. CUMMINS believes that the Federal Government can be endued with some sort of magical wisdom to Government, let us say, might really protect us in the matter of wrongly in-

and guaranteed to be enduring by the the piece be a success and produced in correct. We have eleven millions, and Government any more than live stock fair field in foreign markets, and this number of people whose stock pur- player was engaged for the part Mr. chases are horses or hogs or guinea hens if they are compelled to raise wages to are not protected? If a man's judg- son explained the substitution by saymeet an increased cost of food, for they ment is bad in buying real estate, and ing: "It is more a question of personwill then be forced to exact higher prices the boom leaves him high and dry, ality than anything else." Evidently of their foreign customers. Another he must suffer; but the Government he was dissatisfied with Mr. KENDRICK; must help him in his judgment of stocks. Why are stocks to be so favored? Because they are easier to gamble in? " Listed by the Government " would be a

It is too early for Governor CUMMINS to worry over a little thing like " some conflict between the powers exercised by the cost of bread will then return to its | the national and State governments." present level. But, in the meantime, what If the Government is to protect buyers of stocks, it will have to protect buyers of anything and everything else. Between State governments and enduring values, State governments would have to go. This grand secret of finding and fixthat unless England shall give a prefer- ing enduring value is a business propence to colonial food products, and osition. If Mr. Cummins has a means of finding and fixing values that will endure through competition, permaconsolidation of the British Empire is nent, quintessential values, values of values, so to speak, Mr. CUMMINS owes think that this argument is unanswer- it to an eager public and his own reputation as an economist to publish the

### A Question Which Interests Millions in New York.

It must have been observed that whenever any question relating to the public schools is raised in our columns there at once pours in on us a flood of correspondence on the subject.

This is easily explainable. Under the Municipal Government there are no institutions which appeal more directly and powerfully to the great mass of the citizens than do the public schools. The number of pupils of these schools is now half a million. That is, they are about other." If he is driven to choose between as many as are the voters at an important

election. The question concerning these schools now raised is as to the effect of their purely secular training on the moral character of their pupils. It is contended, on the one side, that the secular education to which in the nature of things Great Britain's | they are confined leaves the moral develcolonial empire could not be held to- opment of their pupils wofully incomgether forever. "These wretched Colo- plete; in other words, that education without religion is a snare and a delusion But how, asks the other side, are you to give religious instruction under the authority of the State to a body of children CORNEWALL LEWIS, in his treatise on of parents of many different religious

beliefs? One of our correspondents pro poses a compromise. He would teach the Ten Commandments as moral laws which are of universal acceptance by all religions; but that would not satisfy those who are demanding religious instruction, for, at the bottom, what they demand is instruction in a particular religion. They want more than morals; they want religion. How is it possible to satisfy them without stirring up con- | do not know why I should mention my age: I am troversy and rebellion, division and re- more than seven. [Laughter.] crimination, which would lead inevitably to the break-up of the whole school system?

It is contended that because of the abence of religious teaching in the schools the children from them are retrograding morally. Where is the evidence that such is the case? Side by side with the secular public schools, with half a million pupils, are the Catholic parochial schools, of whose instruction religion is the foundation. Which produce the better results in on the one hand, should admit the food | character? If the superiority of the religious education is as great as some of our correspondents represent, the fact must have been demonstrated practically in the public experience. That is, if boys and girls whose training has been religious turn out so much better than those stuffs needed by Great Britain, and if, from the public schools, there must be a flood of precise evidence to prove it. The specific criticisms of the public schools which we receive from parents and others relate to the character of the secular instruction given and do not complain of the absence of religious teaching.

The vast majority of the children of New York are taught in the public schools, and they have been taught there for a generation past under substantially the same conditions as now. Is any moral decline observable among them? It may be that many of those whose religious training outside of the schools is neglected by their parents are less faithful in their Church allegiance than children in the distinctively religious schools are taught to be; but practically is their moral tone lower? Are they not showing a tendency which is observable even among the re-

ligiously trained? Until these questions are answered with convincing facts it seems to us there will be no susbtantial basis for any profitable discussion of the question in which our correspondents are taking so much interest. Moreover, religious instruction of the kind wanted by the advocates of it is prohibited by the Constitution of the State and can only be made possible by the amendment of that fundamental law. The census of church attendance taken last autumn seems to indicate that no agitation for such an amendment would have any hope of a successful result. How about the million Jews who will soon be settled in New York? How about the great majority of the population whose failure to attend religious worship seems to suggest religious indifference?

#### How a Case was Tried in an English Court.

For the information of people who imagine that an English court of justice is distinguished by dignity and decorum to a far higher degree than our Ameriproceeding in the Court of the King's Bench, at London, on July 15.

The case tried, moreover, had a curious interest in itself. It was an action through competition? As to "wrongly KENDRICK to recover damages for an inflated stock values," has it ever oc- alleged breach of contract by FORBES But why are stock values to be searched trial of the play at Manchester. "Should tion of eleven millions, that is perfectly London," wrote Mr. Robertson, "I values, for instance? Why ought the should want you with us." It proved KENDRICK had played, and Mr. ROBERTor, as he put it, the part did not suit him, and to soften the criticism he added: "We all of us play parts at times that do not suit us, more's the pity."

Mr. KENDRICK, on the theory that the letters of Mr. ROBERTSON constituted a contract to play in the piece during its run of forty-five weeks, sued for damages to the amount of his loss of the salary stipulated upon, less the sum he had actually earned during the time.

In behalf of Mr. ROBERTSON it was contended that the engagement of Mr. KENDRICK was subject to a custom in the theatrical profession that an actor engaged for the run of a piece could be dismissed with a fortnight's notice, as was done in this case. But several actors testified that there is no such custom in London.

Now let us make some extracts from the London Telegraph's report of these proceedings before Justice Sir J. C. LAW-RANCE and a special jury, as an illustration of the possibilities in an important London court. The plaintiff was under exami-

" Mr. Justice LAWRANCE-Mr. BOWER's case is if you are once engaged at a London theatre, you can never be got rid of. [Laughter.]

" Mr. Bower (counsel for plaintiff) -Not at all With great respect, that is a travesty. " Mr Justice LAWRANCE-You are not addressing

me; you are addressing the jury; my turn will come presently. [Laughter.] You are led away by

"Mr. Bowen-Verbosity. [Laughter.] I do not mind it being given a name. [Laughter.] My case is, when an actor is engaged for the run of a plece, he is engaged for the run of the piece, and his engagement lasts while that piece lasts. If he gets into a piece like 'Charley's Aunt,' it is all the petter for the actor."

Here is the report of the examination of a witness:

"Mr. LIONEL RIGNOLD gave evidence that h had been engaged with the theatrical profession all his life.

" Mr. Bower-I must not ask you how long bu me years? A .- All my life. " Mr. Justice LAWRANCE-Nearly all your life

A -No; all my life-[laughter] - as long as I can re member.

night's notice.

derstand that there is no way of getting rid of an actor who is engaged to play in London? A .- If I am engaged to play in a London production I am en gaged for the entire run.

From the New York Tribune of Aug. 1.

AROUSED!

If members of the Rapid Transit Commis

sion and underground railroad contractors.

actual or prospective, have been taking it for

granted that there would be no general ob-

jection to the digging of future tunnels by the

been employed in the work now nearing com-

pletion, they have been undeceived this week.

They will not deny that the opposition is al-

ready formidable or that, though it has found

rather sudden expression, it is far more likely

From the New York Herald of Aug. 1.

It is only recently, with the completion of

he roadway in great part, that the process

of filling in the trench and clearing away

to increase than to diminish.

struction of this loop.

needed legislation at Albany.

From the Daily News of Aug. 1.

be begun at once to block this Broadway

scheme. Ultimately it will be well to pre-

the Rapid Transit Commission, to the end

shall be restored to the people and their re-

AN OLD-FASHIONED CITIZEN.

His Observations on the Streets of New

York and His Conclusions From Them.

ing sense as regards the trolley car com-

panies. They earn their nickels-if any

class in the community does. Still I prefer a

to hiring a couple of rooms for six or eight in

family, and trying to live rent free at the ex-

pense of the car companies, who are not or-

So, I stay home a good deal and read the

papers some, and I notice there is great talk

doubt some of them deserve the full rigors of

parent, who stood on the sidewalk and wit-

nessed the occurrence, to cross the street in

front of a swiftly approaching trolley car.

the parent went to the assistance of his child

and risked his life to save her? No, indeed!

He didn't budge. Even after the car was

eized upon, as the crowd was intent upor lynching some one. Only the swift arriva, if the police saved the druggist's porter from seing roughly dealt with. Some of the crowd

profession in some centres. We hear com-plaints of it from far Russia, from Paris, and

we see something of its workings lately in these trolley accident disturbances. If the parents of every child under 5 years

of age found crossing a car track unaccom-panied were arrested and fined, there would soon be very few trolley accidents.

The Days of the Landaulet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Are We

changing since the day when THE SUN and

other papers found fault with the then At-

torney-General of the United States for hav-

Certain notorious facts about the semi-offi-

cial use of public funds and property indicate

we are losing, perhaps, the keen sense of honor

when but little notice is taken of public ex

penditures for private pleasures of our repre-

Are we less critical (to put it mildly) than we

ing a landaulet at the public expense?

were in the days of Landaulet Williams

"ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prev

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

their own country.

Where wealth accumulates and men decay

American Athletes Irishmen

From the London Saturday Review.

number of Irishmen to be found among American

litch victory. The first three names were all Irish

purely an extraordinary instance of the way in which

Irishmen come to the front as soon as they leave

We have heard much lately of the degeneration of

ritish physique. It is probable that the physique

From the Tonopah Miner of July 25

sympathetically released the snake, which there

have often been struck by the astonishing

NEW YORK, July 30

entatives.

Of the Pro-Bono-Publico

GERMANUS

and are to be lynched almost on sight.

ganized for philanthropy but for business.

stationary life, even if I do pay more rent

sponsible agents.

A determined and strenuous fight should

"And you mean you cannot be got rid of? A .- No why should I? [Laughter.] " If you do not take with the public, has the un-

fortunate manager no remedy? A .- He should fine out whether I am competent to play the part. " Mr. Bower-I should like to know how many years' experience you have had on the stage? A .-- I

Afterward came Mr. SEYMOUR HICKS, so well known on the stage:

" Mr. Bower -- Are you an actor -- I hope I am no utting too severe a strain on your modesty? A .- Yes. " And you have been selected by the parties and approved by the Judge as the person to investigate

the ments of Sapholstic literature. [Laughter.]

Mr. Justice LAWRANCE-The one from the Court of Chancery the other day? " Mr. Bower-He is the Judge.

" Mr. Justice LAWRANCE-I wish him joy, that's all. [Laughter.] Mr. Bower-But, 'O. wise young Judge, how wise more art thou than thy looks! ' [Laughter.] " Mr. SEYMOUR HICKS also denied the existence of the alleged custom."

Finally came Sir CHARLES WYNDHAM: Are you acquainted with the usages and cu oms in London, on tour and abroad? A .- Yes. 'Assuming that an actor is engaged for a specific part in a play for a West-end theatre, is there any

custom of the profession whereby he can be dis missed on a fortnight's notice, or at any time till the termination of the run! A .- No. I do not think so Sir CHARLES added that he was a friend of both parties, and only attended on subporna. "Mr. Justice LAWRANCE-The only way to ge

rid of an actor, then, is to shoot him? [Laughter.] A .- There is an alternative; you can shoot yoursel for having engaged him. [Renewed laughter.] "Mr. Justice LAWBANCE-Have you ever tried that on? [Laughter.]

"Mr. Bower-May I suggest another alterna tive, that you may pay him; that's the easy way. "Mr. Justice LAWRANCE-That's when Sir CHARLES feels inclined to shoot himself. [Laughter.] If ! had to begin life again I should begin as an actor

for I could not be got rid of. [Laughter.]" The upshot of it all was that the plaintiff was non-suited by Justice LAWRANCE on the ground that there was no contract and therefore no case for the jury. Or this decision we shall not comment, and we will also leave lawvers and everybody else to form their own judgment whether the proceedings as reported were consistent with judicial dignity and the proper decorum of a court of law, or were frivolous to the point of silliness.

## The Anatomy of Prophecy.

The up-to-date prophets are not always accurate, but they are sometimes amusing. They may be divided into two classes those who really endeavor to reach far into the future and those who make a sure thing of the business by "predicting the past," or " advancing three steps backward."

Among the latter must be classed the illuminating group that came into prominence after the murder of the King and Queen of Servia. They claimed that they foretold the whole tragedy. Unfortunately, their predictions came to light after the event. Nobody ever heard of them before the tragedy at Belgrade occurred.

The fellows who read the stars have still to skip the hard words; but they make so many guesses that some of them, when couched in cautious language, come out all right. Here, in brief, is a portion of what is said to be a certain prophet's advance history of the twentieth century, published in London in 1763:

" Russia will conquer Finland, the Crimea and the Scandinavian peninsula. She will be the ally of rule of the Bourbons. The English Colonies of North America will in 1920 have a population of eleven millions."

Of course, such small matters as the part" in the now well-known play of | nial era and the birth of the Republic of "Mice and Men," and agreed to pay him | the United States were beneath the notice £12 a week for two or three weeks in a of a great prophet; but as for the populamore, too.

Now, isn't it strange that the far-reachpeople who buy stocks to be the wards of successful, but when it was carried to ing prophet of the eighteenth century the Government while the much greater | London, a few months later, another | should omit to give us even the slightest hint in regard to the Cup races of 1903? Out of the corner of his albatrossian eve he might easily have taken a peep at the Sandy Hook lightship and sighted Reliance and Shamrock III. But perhaps he thought that there could be nothing new in the races and that it was not worth while to repeat an old story.

Well, we shall have to console ourselves with the assertions of the living prophets of the day. When the contest is over there will be plenty of them to tell us, "I told you so."

# Backbone Durbin.

Governor DURBIN of Indiana has shown himself by word and deed to be a courageous official. He is not afraid of mobs. He is not afraid of hard words thrown at him by persons whom he offends by any of his official acts.

The law," says Governor DURBIN, in the Independent, " is as much outraged by a lynching based on a heinous crime as by a lynching without provocation."

This goes to the root of the matter. It is not, however, what Governor DURBIN has been saying, but what he has been doing recently that has raised him so high in the estimation of the American people of all parties.

It is now the turn of the Hon. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, Secretary of the Interior, to pick up the glove of Gloversville.

# The (Itizen and the Ditch.

thletes. It is scarcely too much to say that the TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every greatest weight putters, hammer throwers and opers in Britain or the States have all been Irish citizen of New York city without regard to political affiliation or place of residence should rof irish extraction. The success of the Americans support THE SUN in its laudable efforts to have in the Palma competition at Bisley, though due in he main to the perfection, we may say the excessive 'no more ditches in New York." rfection, of their weapon, may be claimed as an

The conditions which have prevailed for the last few years are a disgrace to civilization and a proof of the absence of proper civic In the approaching municipal campaign

that party which will offer to correct this ever-

lasting digging up of streets will win a large

hanging gardens of Babylon.

o walk upside down.

of the men in some parts of Ireland is the best in the following from the independent voters, and vilized world, not excluding the Sikhs; and perthese voters hold the balance of power. Let haps the Tawareks only excel them from among the us hope that no more such unparalleled privless civilized. ileges will be granted when they involve universal inconvenience and serious impairment Gratitude of a Nevada Rattlesnake. of property values. Let THE SUN hammer at the City Hall group "Rattlesnakes are grateful if you gain their afuntil the millennium comes, when there will be no more ditches in New York." NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

#### ection," says a correspondent. "My brother Jin found a six foot rattler near town caught under a oulder, and instead of using his advantage he

mon became a pet and followed Jim about and The Hanging Gardens guarded him as watchfully as a dog. One night Nebuchadnezzar was asked why he built he was awakened, and, missing the snake in its usual place at the foot of the bed, he knew some-thing was wrong. He got up and lighted a match "That was a little idea of my own," he explained. 'if my neighbor's hens want to get in, they'll have Feeling he had solved a mighty problem, he out of the window rattling for the police."

# Merits and Deficiencies of Our System

of Public School Education. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One o your correspondents asks if pupils from the parochial schools are better than those from the public schools, and in what way? I can answer that as to boys, they are better in penmanship, arithmetic and spelling, among the same methods and processes which have

He quotes a young "Catholic friend's" observaion that morally those from parochial schools are worse. Now, I have been interested in this question for fifteen years back and

in this question for fifteen years back and my observations and investigations are that the young men of to-day, the parochial school boys, of thirty to twenty years ago, are not worse than those from the public schools, if we except those almost incorrigibles who were turned from the public schools and accepted by the parochial schools to try to do something with them.

Of the present day boys whom I have found noticeable for good demeanor, I have always been informed on questioning that they came from parochial schools.

I have noticed "positive evidence of serious moral" superiority in them because of the parochial school teachings of politeness and obedience. Going to mass on Sundays, confession and communion three or four times a year make them more honest, chaste, respectful toward superiors and lawful authority—virtues which seem to be passing away among our school children of the present day, who are not incidentally instructed in their duty toward God and man, and hence are only too ready to insist on rights and privileges and to forget all about duties, with the consequences of the strikes and lynchings of the day.

New York, July 27.

Observer.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: A good the surface has been undertaken. And yet Mr. McDonald artiessly tells us that the construction of the branch on Broadway from Forty-second street to Union Square will be unobjectionable if it can be built as was the line further up! It won't do. Warned by past experience and suffering-and in places still present-the people are determined that the theatre and shopping stretch of the great thoroughfare shall not be given over to renches and muck heaps during the con-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A good From the New York World of Aug. 1. many of your correspondents seem to incline The protest against a rapid transit ditch in to the belief that Sunday schools are sufficient Broadway has had an immediate effect. We for religious training. I am a Catholic My may take it for granted that the danger of a two boys are going to the public schools, and for their religious training they attend Sunday snap judgment in that matter, if it ever exschool. There is one great objection to Sunisted, is over. Chief Engineer Parsons of the day schools-the incompetence of the teach-Rapid Transit Commission says that the coners. At times there are no teachers at all, tracts for the extension cannot possibly be and when they are present they are of such a signed before spring. This will allow time calibre that it is almost useless to send to them children for instruction. In my estimation, enough to exert all the pressure the comeligious training should not cease with the mission may require and also to secure any simple rattling of a catechism or prayers, and It is clear from the remarks of Mr. Parsons

and Contractor McDonald that if there had been no popular revolt the ditch scheme would have slid through Both of these profession. If I send nim to high school naturally his religious training will cease, and I am not satisfied that this should be so. As a consequence, I have decided to send him from Brooklyn to Sixteenth street in New York, so as to give him all the benefits of our religion. Fitted out with that, he can later on look out for his spiritual welfare after his own fashion I have done my duty. gentlemen insist that they can do on Broadway what they have failed to do on Fourth avenue and Forty-second street. It is the force of Publicity alone that blocks the ex-

for his spiritual welfare after his own fashion. I have done my duty.

But this is all wrong. I pay my taxes and in arranging our schools we should make some provisions to have everybody reap the benefit of his expenditures. I went to school in Germany, and our schools were secular. We were, Jews and gentiles, all alike. But two hours of the week were devoted to religion. The Catholics went to one class room or rooms, the Protestants to another, and so on. The various denominations would send their ministers or priests to give the proper instruction. pare for an appeal to the Legislature to abolish that the control of the streets and subways

the Protestants to another, and so on. The various denominations would send their ministers or priests to give the proper instruction, and we were all happy. If a parent objected to his child's religious education he could do so, and the child would be excused. The Government pays the ministers, &c., for their services. In that way we could have secular schools, and at the same time everybody could have them to his own liking.

Would it not be possible to remodel our public schools after that fashion? I could never see any objections to this system. And if it can be done I should go further. Let the public schools be free from politics: appoint teachers on merit only, and abolish every private school in existence. A good many private schools are a detriment to the education of the unfortunate children who are sent there by well-meaning parents on account of their incompetence, and the Government should prohibit them, one and all.

BROOKLYN, July 28

To the Educor of the Sun-Sir: Lam very TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I don't go out quite so much as some people do, be-cause I'm old-fashioned and don't live in a flat. I prefer to pay more for rent and less for car-fare: though I say this in no grudg-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am very thankful that I can say that the Constitution of the United States recognizes no religion onsequently any education given in school supported by the State must be secular If any religion wishes to teach its doctrine the rising generation let the teaching be in

"lynching"-negroes, for instance. No ther places than the public schools. the law, but so do some others, especially The public school is supported, as it should those who engage in "lynching."

But that is not the point. Only I do go out by taxation of all people, regardless of their religious affiliations. If Catholics or Protreligious affiliations. If Catholics or Protestants desire to teach their children the Christian religion, there is only one way to do it—let them build their own schools.

If the State was to teach religion what religion would it be? In the United States there are Roman Catholics and many varieties of Protestants, besides Christian Scientists, Dowieites, Mormons, Hebrews, Shakers, Quakers and the Salvation Army. Should the Salvation Army be taxed for the education of children in the Roman Catholic religion? ecasionally, and I should imagine that all notormen and trolley conductors are negroes The other day in the Bowery there was an infant of some two years old allowed by her

children in the Roman Catholic religion? Would not the Roman Catholics be up in arms if it was proposed to tax them for education by the Salvation Army?

In my opinion, every parochial school is an insult to the greatest of all American insult to the greatest of all American in-

insult to the greatest of all American is stitutions, the public school. Such schoo are erected on the Pharisee principle, "I a holier than thou." F X. McCabthy. NEW YORK, July 28.

He didn't budge. Even after the car was stopped, it was a stranger, who, unaided, tried to lift the car from the body of the poor little one. The remainder of the perverse mob present were bent on "lynching"—whom? The unnatural parent, who seemed purposely to have enticed the poor innocent to cross in front of the advancing troiley? No, but the conductor and motorman who had done all they could to avert the sad occurrence, but were powerless to do so.

A few weeks ago, on a cross-town line, a similar accident happened. In this case the mother was on a stoop and the child crossed in front of the car. This child was older, and rolled out of the way, so that she was not killed, but only hurt. A bystander—not a "lyncher"—carried her to a drug store, where she was attended. The mother followed in a crowd crying "Lynch him!" They surrounded the drug store. An employee going out with a broom to drive them away was selzed upon, as the crowd was intent. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The negect of the useful branches in our schools in favor of the bean-in-a-pot style of education spoken of by one of your correspondents in illustrated in my own experience. Two boys, of 19 and 17 years of age, respectively, act a

of 19 and 17 years of age, respectively, act as office boys. The former is constantly asking me how to spell simple words in daily use. Neither of the lads could make an interest calculation; each explained that he had been to a high school and "hadn't had" arithmetic for four years. How thoroughly must they have been taught!

Neither one of the youths can speak the language clearly and correctly. Both say "yere," or "yep, instead of "yes" or "yes, sir," when replying to an inquiry or command of a superior in the office; yet they are bright, well-intentioned young fellows. But how badly taught! They may know how beans sprout and what a fly's ey looks like under a strong microscope, but that doesn't count for much in active competition for a living. Let the schools turn out pupils with some idea of accuracy and earnest work, and the world will do the rest for them in any line of life.

New York, July 28.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Mr. John of the police saved the druggist's porter from being roughly dealt with. Some of the crowd, when remonstrated with, tried to explain that they thought it was this man who had hurt the child in some way. They did not know what was the matter, but had followed the ringleaders.

In every such crowd there is always some who start such cries. These should be looked after, and their occupation made very unpopular The organized fomenting of riot, on the least occasion, has got to be a regular profession in some centres. We hear comproduction for the least occasion, has got to be a regular profession in some centres.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. John

F. Farley insinuates in a recent number of

THE SUN that the success of the large percentage of pupils from the Catholic schools was in "spite of the system," leaving us to draw the inference that the success of the small number of pupils from the public schools was in consequence of the system.

Of course, any really educated man with "unimpeachable integrity of mind" knows the value of a sweeping assertion without a scrag of proof attached. But placing the question on a purely business basis, if 75 per cent. of the Catholic school children succeeded "in spite of the system," and only 25 per cent. of the public school children succeeded in consequence of the system, would it not be a profitable investment for the city's taxpayers to increase the number of Catholic schools? small number of pupils from the public schools ible investment for the city's taxpayers to ncrease the number of Catholic schools?

Mr. Farley might do well to ponder over the answer given by Christ to the Pharisees who instinuated that He was performing His niracles in spite of His system. The answer s found in St. Matthew, xii.: "If I," said thrist, "by the power of Beelzebub cast out levils, by whom do your children cast them nut?"

WILLIAM O'BRIEN PARDOW, S. J.
NEW YORK, July 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two gen erations of public school education without religion have emptied the churches. young seem to have grown up to think that State somehow felt hostility, or, at best,

indifference, to religion.

No one meant to do these foolish things; no one meant to empty the churches, all but one kind: no one meant to have the rather doubtful experiment of enticing people to church by the use of extra inducements instead of by definite religion, result from this pleasant and easy way of avoiding the "war of clashing sects." Yet that is what has hapnened Of all the members of the Board of Super-

Of all the members of the Board of Super-intendents of the City Schools, there is but one who is admittedly agnostic. All the others are church members; some are vestrymen, trus-tees, directors, &c. All see the evil, would gladly undertake to remedy it, with absolute justice to the rights of all, but to do it they need a representation from authorized spokes-men of religious bodies.

Why should public institutions, satisfactory Why should public institutions, satisfactory in other respects to all, carry out in this on point the wishes of but a part, and probably

eople? I think the lack of any approach to union among the clief opponents of the thing called "undenominationalism" is the chief source of the trouble.

NEW YORK, July 29. ROBERT P. GREEN. Progress of the Great Inspection.

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No doubt

the Postmaster-General has reported to the Commander-in-Chief that the Onondaga is in the offing, in good trim, and that he further orders for inspection. It is not inconceivable that they discussed and deplored the graft among subordinates. But there is no thing was wrong. The gold a burglar in the next to investigate, and found a burglar in the next room in the colls of the snake, which had its tall those in high places will have its effect in time N. M. S. reason for discouragement the example of NEW YORK, July 31.

### THE QUESTION OF THE SCHOOLS. TRIPLE SCREWS FOR WARSHIPS. Chief Engineer Melville's Opinion of Their

Practical Value TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! In your editorial of July 30 concerning "The Voyage of the Kearsarge" reference is made to the endurance speed trial of the cruiser Columbia which occurred in the summer of 1805, when that vessel crossed the Atlantic at an average

speed of 18 tr knots, using natural draft only In this editorial it is stated: "The Columbia one of our two triple-screw cruisers. chief engineer at the end of her test said that he thought she would have done better had the third propeller been removed entirely experiment of triple screws is accepted as a failure now It would be a value therefor to test on a long voyage the speed of a cruiser having the standard system of propulsion win screws.

The use of triple screws is highly favored by the officials of the German, Russian and French Admiralties in fact, it has been officially stated that Germany will not hereafter use any but triple screws in the batrleships of the home squadron. The number of triple screw battleships now in commission is at least treble those that were in existence when the Columbia made her successful run from Southampton to New York. A few days after the Columbia reached New

York the chief engineer of the vessel personally called my attention to the statement that had been attributed to him as to the advantage that would be secured by dispensing with the third screw. He told me that he had been misquoted, since he meant to say that by reason of the bunker construction, which made it impossible to secure sufficient coal to use forced draft, the third engine could not be use forced draft, the third engine could not be used as efficiently as the design provided for. Since the run of the Columbia the question of installing triple screws has been very carefully inquired into by experts of Continental navies. Both in the French and German navies triple screws were originally installed for structural and economic reasons. Experience with these vessels has demonstrated that tactical advantages can be secured from such an installation since the man-naving qualities of the ship are greatly improved where there is such an installation. It has also been discovered that the art of steering can be acquired much more readily by the seamen where there is such an arrangement of power. Is it not a fact that the Cunard Steamship Company have practically settled upon a tripla screw design of motive power for the new greyhounds which they are contracting for? If it be true that we can expect at an early day the transatlantic steamer to be fitted with turbine engines—an installation of motive power where there may be not only three but six screw propeller shafts—then it would seem that the logical development of marine machinery installation is in the direction of more than two screws.

The latest British armored cruisers have an installation of 30,000 horse-power of machinery, and it will only require the breaking of one of the propeller shafts of such an installation to forever settle the question as to whether such power should be transmitted through two or through three shafts.

The installation of three screws will also materially redze the excessive vibration of machinery which is so obnoxious to oceangoing passengers, and which will seriously increase the wear and tear of the hull structure. Those who have crossed the Atlantic on an ocean liner flitted with triple screws have noticed the improved comfort resulting from the decreased vibration of such machinery of cruisers, battlesships and ocean liners where there is an excess of 20,000 horse-power of machinery. It will not only be found th used as efficiently as the design provided for Since the run of the Columbia the questi

cantile services which are in possession such ships.

GEO. W. MELVILLE, Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. Navy. WASHINGTON, July 30

WHY RELIANCE WILL WIN. Grimmer, A. M., of Pineflat Reads the Stars

and Finds That Venus Favors Her. From the Star of the Magi for August.
In estimating the probabilities of the Shamrock's success in the forthcoming race for America's Cun it will be necessary to adjust the horoscope for the longitude of New York.

This adjustment places 18 degrees of Taurus on the ascendant and 28 degrees of Capricorn on th Venus rules the adjusted chart, and this planet s in the sign Aries, which is a very unfor

sign for Venus to be in. The solar orb afflicted, the moon and the ruler of the horoscope weak, and the moon quadrating the eleventh house, presignify the destruction of the gallant Lipton's

additional testimony. Notwithstanding the exalted position of Saturn n the midheaven (which indicates a skilful cap (ain), success cannot be found in the Shamrock's

I now give a delineation of the chart of the Cup defender Reliance. At the moment the Reliance slid from the ways into her element, 9 degrees of Cancer culminated and nearly 8 degrees of Libra was on her ascendant.

By a strange coincidence, Venus is the ruling

planet of the Cup defender and that of the chal enger also. In American waters, the horoscope of the Reliance is very much more fortunate than The ruling planet of the Cup defender is very strongly posited in her own house and sign, and is the disposer of Mars, the lunar orb, and, indirectly Venus disposes of the sun and Mercury also These stellar testimonies of success are pronounced

and other good configurations follow. The moon rules the tenth house, the house of honor, and she is conjoined with Arista, a fortunate star of the first magnitude. This conjunction imports success for the Reliance. Jupiter, in benevolent aspect to the midheaven,

is domiciled in the fifth house-the Cup defender's sporting house. The position of Jupiter is a very strong astro symbol of victory The ruler of the fourth house, unafflicted and in

the fourth, is indeed a happy omen of success This last important factor in stellar prognostics indicates that the end which the owners and d signers had in view will be fully realized. The astral forces favor the Cup defender; she was launched under favorable auspices, and she ertainly win the race. C. A. GRIMMER, A. M.

PINEPLAT, Cal., May 8. Comments From a Disaffected Porto Rican To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: As a novel addition to Waiter J. Bailard's letter, published in to-day's Sun, regarding the comparisons suggested

troops in Porto Rico, the following two fine spec mens would make a wonderful showing in favor of the imperialistic policy: "Five years ago, though we were subjects of weak Spain, still we could call ourselves Spaniards. while now we are nobody of nowhere, that 's, we are neither Americans nor Spaniards, thanks to

legal status. Five years ago, though starvation was staring us in the face, the skilled wage earners of the try were making \$2 a day, while now they are nigrating to San Domingo and Mexico."

Kindly put the above two paragraphs in your

NEW YORK, July 30. The Cantor Lights.

D. COLLAZO.

Imperialistic pipe and smoke it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I suggest resident Cantor the placing of an ornam sign, similar to the one on the opposite corner, wit the inscription "Isle of Safety" on the post so the strangers as well as dwellers of our city once the bayen of retreat and know the purpose to which the locality is selected

Otherwise, many may regard the Isle of Safety simply as an advertisement for some light.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE WILL YOU kindly throw some light on the Hon. Jake Cantor's lamp post, corner of Reade street and Broadway! It reads "Restaurant."

# Other Courses Were Open to Mr. Baker.

From the Washington Post It seems to us that the Hon. Robert Baker Deme cratic Representative of the Sixth New York Con-gross district, might have returned the annual bass tendered him by the Baltimore and Obl road Company without pawing the mith All throwing dirt upon his back more than three time. For example, he could have buttoned up his frock coat, made the most of his chest, folded his arridefiantly and said: "Avaunt!" in low clear hissing tones. Or, again, he might have barhis shirt front to the storm and, with a cold, steel eye fixed upon reverent space, exclaimed, "G'wan Preferably, he could have said, "Thank you, a circular proclamation to mankind, pointing with pride, hurling back, appealing to the N. M. S. this is a matter of tast-